

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## Prohibition In Britain

ENGLAND seems to be rapidly coming around to the Lloyd-George view of prohibition as a necessary war measure, according to the British press.

"We believe that the country is quite prepared to submit to any discipline that the needs of the war may demand," says the Manchester Guardian in an editorial typical of the British newspaper comment, but the more important as coming from the kingdom's greatest manufacturing city.

"It is clear that if you are to have prohibition at all, it must be total prohibition," the writer states after reviewing the various schemes for restricting the sale in laboring districts.

"We do not wish to press the ordinary temperance arguments, for whatever is done will be a measure of temperance in a secondary degree and primarily a measure for increasing national efficiency in war-time. If drunkenness increased efficiency, it might at a time like this be accepted as a national necessity and even a virtue. There being no doubt that abstinence, whatever else may be said for or against it, does help a man to work steadily and hard, abstinence is a duty. If the thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well."

The Guardian has also sent out investigators to report on the effect of shortening the hours in which liquor houses may now remain open. Formerly the houses opened in the morning at six o'clock in the working districts, although there was not much business until about nine, when the women would appear. Now the doors are closed until ten-thirty, which prevents an early start in drinking and gets some of the idlers to work. But the change in the night closing hour from eleven to ten seems only to concentrate the amount of drinking and to encourage the sale of bottled goods.

Great Britain's brewing and distilling trade represents an outlay of nearly a billion and a quarter dollars in capital. It pays to the government in licenses about \$200,000,000 yearly. This loss in revenue would be serious, and causes considerable apprehension among the wealthy tax payers, who fear they may have to make up the difference.

The economist, in its issue for April 3, devotes a considerable portion of its space to Chancellor Lloyd George's assertions that drunkenness in the large shipping and manufacturing towns is holding back the supply of war munitions. The economist passes lightly over the possible effects of throwing out of work the large number of persons employed in connection with the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, and urges that the government at once proceed to enact laws absolutely prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic drinks.

"The government," says this journal, "after saying so much, will not deserve the confidence of the country, or be worthy of the awful responsibilities which it has assumed, if it does not take strong measures. The matter is of urgent importance, and parliament could be summoned a week earlier in order to give effect to the policy. We say this without withdrawing the criticisms we have passed over and over again upon many of the autocratic measures taken by the government since the war began. We believe that the suppression of news and views, and the attempt to intimidate opinion by abrogating Magna Charta, were most unwarranted and mischievous."

"But temperance is a curse, the suppression of which the strongest democrats and the most fervent upholders of parliament government have advocated in times of peace. It is a measure that has been adopted, not always with success, by various States of the American Union; and if in an emergency like this it will enable us to shorten the effusion of blood and treasure, it is a measure which ought to be adopted with all speed and with the good will of all sections and parties in the community, even though it involves a pecuniary compensation on a moderate scale to those who are dependent for their livelihood upon the production and sale of intoxicants. Let beer and spirits give way to tea and coffee. The cost to the revenue for a year including compensations, may run to fifty millions sterling (\$250,000,000), but the economic and social compensations will be enormous."

## No Limit Per Acre

IN the mechanical, engineering and chemical control departments of the sugar industry the notable advances of the last decade have been in the elimination of little wastes. Improve extraction one per cent and that is six thousand tons of sugar worth so many thousand dollars at the market price to Hawaiian shareholders. It is something tangible, ponderable and capable of repetition.

The gains from improved agricultural practice do not stand out so clearly because agriculture is not an exact science. The chemist, the engineer and the machinist work in the open and with absolutely known or knowable factors. Their sole limit is to get all the sugar in the cane, or transform all the energy in the fuel, or devise emplacements to make the best use of the energy developed.

The agriculturist and the executive management must work with living men, living plants, living animals, factors absolutely past human measurement, judgment and control. Gains made or losses sustained in this field can neither be measured nor with certainty either repeated or prevented. The

ture is great for it gains are made there is no maximum limit beyond which it is impossible to go. The mechanical and chemical limit of recovery would be one hundred per cent of the sugar in the cane.

There is no such absolute limit to the percentage of sugar in the cane stalk or to the tonnage of cane per acre. One might assume owl like wisdom and say that twenty per cent sucrose and twenty tons of sugar per acre would be the limit but that would not make it so. The possibility of infinite increase in production is always there, taunting, mocking, spurring to further research and more earnest endeavor.

The sugar industry in Hawaii is capable of even greater material advances in the years to come than what have already been accomplished but they can only come through a more complete rounding out of industrial practice as applied in its entirety to sugar production. More weight must be given to the living elements in crop production, to the men whose labor enters into the day's work and to the life problems of the plants and animals in relation to soils and environment. Maximum production in these fields has no limit set upon it.

## A Substantial Straw

THE results of the Chicago municipal election are being pointed out in many quarters as an indication of the fact that the national election of 1916 is going to return the Republicans to power in overwhelming numbers. "The Canning Trade," published at Baltimore, which takes pains to point out the fact that it is not a political organ in any sense of the word, but deals with political questions solely as they effect business and trade, goes out of its way in the current issue to deal with the Chicago results and the outlook these give upon the future. Its Chicago correspondent, who writes over the pen name "Wrangler," says:

"In talking to a wholesale grocer this week I came across a political prophet and analytical political philosopher. We have just had an election for mayor and members of the board of aldermen in Chicago, and the result was an overwhelming majority for the Republican ticket. The majority was the largest in the history of elections in this city. It was not attributed to the women votes, which we now have, as the majority for the Republican ticket of the male vote was 84,000 larger than that of any previous election for mayor. The total majority was 139,000 votes. The political wholesale grocer said: 'This local election is going to have an important effect on business conditions throughout the United States. In the first place it is held in the second city in population in the United States and a Republican mayor succeeds a Democratic mayor, and defeated the machinery and organization in power, a hard thing to do usually; and there was a cordial and friendly coalition of the old line and the Progressive Republican elements. The Progressives had a candidate, but nobody voted for him or knew that he was running. It, however, was not the result of local issues, but of national issues and sentiment. The conditions of slow and depressed business and lack of employment did it. I have always voted the Democratic ticket and did so this time, but I know that thousands of independent and Democratic votes were cast this time for the Republican ticket, because of the sentiment that Democratic policies are unlucky and not promotive of prosperous business conditions, and I predict an overwhelming Republican victory in the next presidential election."

"The progressives never want to hear of Roosevelt again, and the Democrats will find a united party to oppose them, and four lean years as a record to go before the people with. I know that this is not logical and that it cannot be proven by an appeal to reason, but it is the overwhelming public sentiment and the world is ruled by sentiment not by reason."

"Now as to the effect on business conditions. It is going to make the high protectionist take heart, when he sees a united party and a big victory in Chicago. The capitalistic and the trust interests are going to chirp up and get busy for they have seen the handwriting on the wall in this Chicago election, and will begin to get busy and prepare for a return to fat times, for there is no chance on earth for us Democrats to win the next national election."

"This is not a political paper and I am not a writer on political subject, but here is an interview that has a direct bearing on business conditions and is replete with keen analysis of public sentiment."

The entire world's crop of sugar valued at today's prices is worth less than last year's crop of corn for the United States alone. However that is no reason why the corn growers should deprive the cane growers of their right to make a living. A little sugar in the Johnny cake improves it.

A new broom sweeps clean but only while it is new. Governor Pinkham has lost his opportunity to do anything worth while and his administration to date has made as much noise as a wet fire-cracker the morning after the Fourth. One legislative session has passed and what has he done for the advancement and general good of Hawaii? The concrete results to date have been one State Message informing us that we are too incompetent to run our own affairs.

## The Yen and the Dollar

THE cold, hard-headed business view of all this long continued talk of war between Japan and the United States is summed up by Samuel G. Blythe in the Saturday Post in practically the way in which all other visitors to Japan who are privileged to discuss matters frankly with the high officials and the leading business men of the country unanimously find the situation. It is that there never will be war between the two countries if Japan can avoid it honorably. Japan is too dependent upon the United States in a commercial way to go out of her road to look for trouble; while the superiority of the United States over Japan financially is too well recognized.

In the second of his articles from Tokio, Mr. Blythe details a conversation between himself and one of the leading financiers of Japan to epitomize the situation. The conversation was:

"Suppose," said one of the great financiers of Japan, "suppose war should be declared between Japan and the United States."

"All right," I replied, "suppose that."

"Suppose, farther, that Japan should take the Philippines."

"Very good; suppose that too."

"Suppose, again, that Japan should capture Hawaii."

"Well," I said, gulping a little, "suppose that also."

"What then?"

"What then?" I repeated, because I couldn't think of anything else to say that seemed polite.

"Then," he continued impressively, "that tremendous engine of warfare, the United States treasury, would get into action on its work of reprisal. Then that most formidable machine for national offense and defense would start operations. Then the real war would begin."

"But," I protested, "the treasury would be there all the time."

"Certainly, but not in the way I mean. If it were not there at all, Japan would annex the United States any bright morning the idea occurred to the government, provided some other power did not think of it first, and run over and accumulate your country. It is there. It will continue to be there. It may possibly—possibly—be that Japan thinks she might overcome your army and navy. Soldiers and sailors are likely to be somewhat egotistical. But nobody in Japan thinks Japan could, in the long run, overcome the treasury of the United States—that is, nobody who knows the difference between a yen and a dollar. Hence let us forget this chatter about war between Japan and the United States, and talk about the peaceful acquisition of trade."

## Last of a Bad Gang

WITH the plea of guilty entered yesterday before Judge Ashford by Paul H. Boggs, the last of a quartette of "bad men" only awaits the passing of sentence to be behind the penitentiary bars, no longer a menace to the community. Jack Scully, Bert Bowers, J. McGrath and Paul H. Boggs have run their course in crime for some years to come, and what has been proven to be the most violent gang of criminals uncovered in this community for many years is a thing of the past.

Credit for the completeness with which this gang has been run to earth, caught and convicted rests in the city attorney's department, the cases having been turned over at the beginning to Assistant City Attorney Brown and Assistant City Attorney Chillingworth, who had co-operating with them as the private attorney of some of the robbed Chinamen, R. W. Breckons, whose knowledge of Chinese matters proved invaluable in sifting out the wheat from the chaff in the statements of the victims of the opium badger game.

So complete was the case prepared against these double-crossing highwaymen that the three leaders—Boggs, McGrath and Boggs—have made no court defense. Each has pleaded guilty for whatever benefit such a plea may bring in mitigation of sentence.

Comment has been heard on the fact that leniency has been promised to Scully as the price of his squeal, many finding it difficult to understand why a degree of immunity should be pledged after he had been convicted in the one trial fought out, that of Scully and H. B. Lewis. Those who have been on the inside of the case as it developed for the prosecution, however, appreciate that it is extremely unlikely if the trials of Bowers and Boggs on the major crime of first degree robbery would have resulted in convictions without the evidence which Scully has stood ready to supply. Bowers and Boggs are the two men who carried out in the various coups of the gang the actual robbing of the victims, and they were always disguised and masked when the time for the gun plays arrived. The Chinese victims of the gang were unable positively to identify this precious pair. Scully alone was able to establish identification, with his wife to corroborate it.

It is a matter of congratulation that this gang has been caught and every member of it convicted. It is worthy of note, too, that but for the fact that the robbers had a sense of humor out-running their sense of caution they would not have been run down as soon as they were. Probably they would have been footloose today. Their initial error was in dumping some of their victims at the customs house and telling them to stay there under arrest. Had the Chinese been left anywhere else, with the knowledge that they themselves had been engaged in an illegal transaction, they would probably never have made the revelations which first put the authorities upon the right track. For the sake of their little joke, Scully, Bowers, McGrath, Boggs and Lewis are now preparing themselves for the stripes they deserve.

## Safety First

THIS is what Irwin S. Cobb, newspaper man, fictionist and perhaps most famous of the American war correspondents who have covered the European conflict, tells California about war: "I have seen much war. I hate war more than I hate anything else in the world. Yet I say that the only way the United States can maintain her peace is by building the biggest, most powerful navy in the world, erecting the biggest, strongest, most effective coast defenses on both the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard that money can buy, and properly and adequately equipping her standing army. You can't buy peace. The United States is like a big, fat oyster in her present state. Some day, if we don't watch out, someone with an oyster fork will come and swallow her. I tell you we haven't any friends, as a nation, among the other nations, except, possibly, France. They may like us as individual Americans, but, as a nation, they dislike us, are jealous of us and our prosperity and peacefulness. They are envious of our size and power. I believe in disarmament—by all means! Let the nations of the world—all of them—disarm. But—let the United States disarm every last! Safety first! Every public school, every college, every university, every private or public educational institution, yes, even the reform schools, should be compelled to drill the youth of the nation in use of rifles and military tactics. I say these drills should be compulsory. I believe that an invading army of 100,000 picked men could, in the present scattered condition of our forces, march from New York to San Francisco."

## Rubbing Out the Color Line

ONE good result of the war, in the opinion of the "Southern Workman," is that the status of the colored men in the British and French colonies will be appreciably higher in the eyes of their white rulers and compatriots. "The cool manner in which the colored fighters—both the Cingalese and Indians—have behaved on the fighting line, and the efficient manner in which they have handled Western weapons, the heroism they have displayed when brave men turned cowards and had to be sent back home as confirmed invalids suffering from nervous prostration, and the uncomplaining way in which they have suffered sorely trying privations, have justified their employment on the Continent. Their admirable behavior has turned many enemies into friends," says that journal in its May issue.

"The necessity that has led to the employment of colored soldiers on the Continent of Europe deals a shattering blow to racial prejudices. After the war is over, the position of the dark peoples in the political economy of Great Britain and Greater France will never be the same that it was before the conflict took place. The destiny of the Indian subjects of the British Empire and the Negro citizens of the French Republic is bound to be completely re-shaped as the aftermath of the war. Hints of it have already begun to appear in the British and French press, even though both the nations are engaged in a life and death struggle and have no time to think of any constructive work."

## Another War Lesson

AMERICANS who talk so confidently of the impossibility of transporting an army of invasion to our shores would do well to read carefully the statement made before the British house of commons by Winston Churchill, the British admiral's first lord. Great Britain is at war with the second naval power of the world, the German navy being appreciably more powerful than the American navy and ready down to the least blue-jacket, yet, with the single exception of the recent accident in the Mediterranean, off the Turkish coast, the British navy has covered the transportation of a million men to the Continent, to Africa, to and from India, from Canada and from Australia, without the loss of a transport and within the compass of a comparatively few weeks.

What the British have done, an enemy of the United States might do. Once the American battleship fleet is defeated or seriously crippled, the way for the invasion of the United States mainland is open, and the defeat of the American navy is not beyond the realm of possibility, by any one of two or three Powers.

"And if our navy fails us, then God help us," said a prominent army officer, in a public address recently.

## PASSING HOUR

"All the news you hear from Italy these days is more than likely to be false," says a German dispatch. This is gross plagiarism. Napoleon long ago said: "Beyond the Alps lies Italy."

Turkey is the only belligerent nation that is not mooting prohibition of the liquor traffic. A man who has to make excuses to seven or eight wives is not likely to be much of a drinker anyway.

The legislature made an error in not passing the resolution asking congress to strike from the Organic Act the clause relating to the redistribution of seats in the legislature after each decennial census, inasmuch as there is an evident understanding on the part of the legislative majority never to carry out the provision of that section. Much better off we would be with no law in the matter than with a law unobserved. The failure of the legislature to take action in the reapportionment matter is one striking proof that we have not yet arrived at the point where statehood for the Territory need be seriously considered.

## ROBERT W. SHINGLE SHOOTS A ROBBER WHO ASSAILED HIM

Porto Rican Caught In Capitalist's Home Receives Lead From Shot-Gun

MARAUDER MADE ATTACK WITH A DEADLY KNIFE

Burglar Is Long-Term Convict On Parole and Has Bad Record

At the Queen's Hospital last night it was said that it was believed Juan Riveira would recover. He was shot yesterday morning by Robert W. Shingle, president of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, when he was discovered in the Shingle home, 1921 Makiki street. The weapon was a shot-gun. Shot struck him in the groin. He was resting easily last night.

If he recovers, he will face a long sentence. He may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of a twenty-year sentence for robbery. He was paroled in December after serving four years. He has several convictions of larceny and burglary against him.

Mr. Shingle shot the man to save himself from a long knife. Mrs. Shingle, however, entered the Shingle home through a kitchen window. Mrs. Shingle was awakened before daybreak. By the moonlight she saw Riveira in her room. She did not call her husband until the man left the room. Then, when he approached the room occupied by the children, she awakened her husband.

He was unarmed. He went to the garage and awakened the chauffeur, Ben Lohan. They found a shotgun and a shell. They loaded the gun. Shingle, Lohan and Japanese servants re-entered the house. Two neighbors, St. C. Sayres and T. H. Petrie, had been called.

Burglar Attacks Shingle The searchers found that the Porto Rican had entered the children's room. He heard the men and tried to escape through the bathroom. Shingle stopped him. The burglar flourished a long knife. Shingle caught his hand. The man broke away. He started another lunge. Shingle called to him to stop. He did not. Shingle shot him. The man dropped, but rose. He reached into his pocket for another weapon. Shingle floored him again and he was carried to the yard. Deputy Sheriff Asch was called, with other policemen. Policeman Edward Rose had a "close call from a razor the man pulled from his pocket."

Riveira had Shingle's watch and Mrs. Shingle's leather handbag. He also had Mr. Shingle's purse, but it was empty. It had contained about twenty dollars.

Probably Robbed Store Riveira also is suspected of having entered the store of Ho Fat in Wilder avenue, where he stole five dollars and a flash light he used at the Shingle residence. He was paroled by High Sheriff Jarrett in December. Each month he had reported. He had been employed as a yardman in Punui and Makiki. He had worked on the waterfront of late. He was convicted in April, 1911, of having entered the premises of Farmer Stevens in Lunalilo street. He stole a watch and other articles.

## STATE LAW INVOKED AFFECTS SCHRAPNEL

Suit Seeks To Prevent Shipment of Shells To Countries At War

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Under the general state law against conspiracy to the injury of anyone or combination of individuals or firms, complaint was filed in the courts here yesterday against the Allis-Chalmers company and an investigation asked.

The complaint states that the Allis-Chalmers company has entered into a conspiracy with the Bethlehem Steel corporation and with other manufacturers, to produce and ship schrapnel shells to some of the countries at war. The complaint is made by a local resident, who claims that he has interests in Germany which are being jeopardized by the war and by the conspiracy among American steel manufacturers against Germany.

## TERRIFIC GALE SWEEPS COAST OF CALIFORNIA

(Associated Press by P. C. Cable.) SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The strongest gale in thirteen years was blowing last night and yesterday afternoon along the California coast. Off Point Reyes the wind measurements showed a force of a hundred miles an hour. The gale was from the north-east.